CONFIDENTIAL. No. 43 OF 1892.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 26th October 1892.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.	
Frontier affairs	389
Ditto	389
Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji and the Amír	389
Shaikh Zia-ul-Haq of India, who made a speech at Teheran against Russian rule	389
Generosity of the Mahárája of Kashmír	389
Ulwar murder trial	390
Retirement of Messrs. Caine and Digby from the British Committee of the National Congress	390
Her Majesty's sympathy with an old sweeper at Osborne ...	390
II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
New India Councils Act and the Panjáb	390
Appointment of Village Munsifs	390
Payment of revenue in kind	391
Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Kumaun	391
Mr. Justice Mahmud's *locum tenens*	391
Ditto ditto	391
Ditto ditto	391
Mr. Justice Mahmud's furlough	391
Lucknow Municipal Board and the Nazúl Funds	392
Mr. J. Denman, District and Sessions Judge of Bijnor ...	392
Prosecution of the publisher of the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, Bijnor, for publishing obscene advertisements	392
Municipal taxation and temperance at Benares	392
Temperance at Benares	392
Recruitment of the ranks of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces	393
III.—EDUCATION.	
Primary education	393
Urdu and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination ...	393
Distribution of prizes at the High School, Budaun ...	393

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Bhárat Pratáp	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	For Oct. ...	26th Oct. ...	...
	Tri-monthly.					
2	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	17th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	347 copies.
3	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	21st ,, ...	24th ,, ...	200 ,,
4	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khán ...	20th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	100 ,,
	Weekly.					
5	Agra Akhbár	,, ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st ,, ...	26th ,, ...	265 ,,
6	Agra Punch	,, ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	16th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	210 ,,
7	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	18th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	65 ,,
8	Alam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, ,, ...	21st ,, ...	275 ,,
9	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	19th ,, ...	24th ,, ...	625 ,,
10	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	22nd ,, ...	26th ,, ...	156 ,,
11	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	19th ,, ...	24th ,, ...	250 ,,
12	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	16th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	250 ,,
13	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	15th ... ,, ...	21st ,, ...	250 ,,

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu—(concluded).			**1892.**	**1892.**	
	Weekly.					
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	17th Oct. ...	20th Oct. ...	446 copies.
15	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisár Ahmad ...	16th & 24th „ ...	20th & 26th „ ...	500 „
16	Hindustání ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasád Varmá,	19th „ ...	22nd „ ...	300 „
17	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Alí ...	16th „ ...	„ „ ...	150 „
18	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	17th „ ...	21st „ ...	275 „
19	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	22nd „ ...	25th „ ...	44 „
20	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	21st „ ...	24th „ ...	400 „
21	Nairyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Alí ...	17th „ ...	22nd „ ...	250 „
22	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	22nd „ ...	25th „ ...	328 „
23	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jatina Das Biswas ...	23rd „ ...	„ „ ...	450 „
24	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	20th „ ...	22nd „ ...	250 „
25	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	22nd „ ...	25th „ ...	196 „
26	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	18th „ ...	„ „ ...	450 „
27	Rafi-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	17th „ ...	22nd „ ...	360 „
28	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th & 24th „ ...	20th & 26th „ ...	350 „
29	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Alí ...	16th „ ...	22nd „ ...	150 „
30	Sarkhail Punch ...	Ballia ...	Aghá Hasan ...	18th „ ...	23rd „ ...	100 „
31	Soldier	Moradabad ...	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	22nd „ ...	24th „ ...	200 „
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	13th & 20th „ ...	20th & 25th „ ...	304 „
33	Tútí-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	16th „ ...	22nd „ ...	150 „
	Daily.					
34	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	20th to 26th „ ...	20th to 26th „ ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
	Urdu-English.					
	Bi-weekly.					
35	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Allm-ul-lah ...	21st & 25th „ ...	23rd & 26th „ ...	462 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	Hindi.					
	Weekly.					
36	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	17th „ ...	20th „ ...	116 copies.
37	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varma,	„ „ ...	21st „ ...	1,500 „
38	Nágri Nírad	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasád ...	20th „ ...	25th „ ...	„
39	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ „ ...	21st „ ...	500 copies.
40	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán, ...	17th „ ...	22nd „ ...	100 „
	Daily.					
41	Hindustán	Kalakankar (Partábgarh.)	Deva Charan ...	19th, 20th, 23rd & 25th Oct.	20th, 21st, 24th & 26th Oct.	470 „
	Hindi-Urdu.					
	Weekly.					
42	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	21st „ ..	22nd „ ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
43	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávir Prasád ...	15th „ ...	„ „ ...	100 copies.
	Marathi-English.					
	Weekly.					
44	Nyáya Sudhá	Nagpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rámchandra Patwardhan	19th „ ...	22nd „ ...	450 „
	Gorkha.					
	Weekly.					
45	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	21st „ ...	24th „ ...	650 „

I.—Political and Foreign.

1. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th October, referring to the frontier difficulties, urges that the Government of India should place its relations with the Amír of Kabul on a better footing and settle the Gilgit boundary dispute through a commission composed of Chinese, Russian, Afghán and British officers. The Russians have not transgressed the boundary fixed by the late commission. If any classes of the Amír's subjects have migrated to Russian territory to escape Afghán tyranny and oppression, it is another thing. The native army had better be increased and volunteering encouraged among natives. Indeed, all men who pay income-tax should be allowed to keep arms without license, with a view to revive the old martial spirit, which has become all but extinct among the children of the soil. A good road should be constructed to Chitral by way of Durband, which would encourage trade and improve relations with the tribes in that part of the country. It will be a mistake to allow Lord Roberts to retire until frontier affairs have been placed on a satisfactory footing. The Imperial Defence forces, especially those belonging to Hyderabad, Gwalior, Patiala and other large States, should be located on the frontier; but they should be well taken care of, at least the same amount of attention being paid to their convenience as to that of European soldiers. It is regrettable that the Kashmír troops did not receive due attention on their railway journey. They could not even get water, and a Risáldár died in the railway carriage.

Túrí-i-Hind. October 16th, 1892.

Frontier affairs.

2. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th October, advises the Government of India to consult the Amír regarding frontier affairs by sending a Commission under Lord Roberts, and to demand from the St. Petersburg Government an explanation of the high-handed and aggressive proceedings of Colonel Yanoff. The British Government had better refer the delimitation of the Russo-Afghán frontier to foreign arbitration, as without the intervention of some foreign powers a satisfactory solution of the difficulty appears impossible.

Oudh Akhbár. October 26th, 1892.

The same.

3. The *Colonel* (Moradabád), of the 16th October, contains a cartoon in which Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji is represented as dancing on Lord Salisbury's head, and the Amír as holding a snake in one hand with a lighted torch in the other and standing on the head of Lord Lansdowne, *Punch*, beating a drum, exclaims "Honor him who is deserving of honor."

Colonel. October 16th, 1892.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji and the Amír.

4. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th October, referring to the communication which the editor received from Ispahan and published in a late issue regarding Shaikh Zia-ul-Haq's speech at Teheran against Russian rule and his expulsion from Persian territory, states, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, that the Shaikh is a native of Hapar in the Meerut district, and was employed in the service of the municipal board at Gujrat in the Panjáb. About three years ago he embezzled Rs. 300 and absconded in order to avoid punishment. He is a very cunning man, and his object in denouncing Russian rule evidently is to gain the good-will of the Government of India, so that he might be pardoned for his criminal offence. But his action might induce the Sháh of Persia to imagine that he was acting under instructions from the Government of India, and was therefore open to serious objection.

Túrí-i-Hind. October 16th, 1892.

Shaikh Zia-ul-Haq of India, who made a speech at Teheran against Russian rule.

5. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th October, says that the Mahárája of Kashmír has performed an act of remarkable generosity. At the darbár held at Srinagar on the day of the Dasahra, His Highness remitted arrears of revenue amounting to thirty lakhs, the announcement being hailed with delight by all classes of the people. The remission of arrears will put an end to all the tyranny and oppression which were practised by the officials in collecting the arrears. All honor is due to His Highness, and other Indian chiefs should follow his noble example. Many of them consider the Dasahra only an occasion for drinking, feast-

Túrí-i-Hind. October 16th, 1892.

Generosity of the Mahárája of Kashmír.

ing and witnessing the performances of dancing-girls, and are entirely indifferent to the sufferings of their poor subjects.

HINDUSTÁNI. October 19th, 1892.

Ulwar murder trial.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, in commenting upon the Ulwar murder trial, refers to the defence set up by Major Rám Chandra and his colleague, to the effect that they killed Kunj Behari Lál by order of the Mahárája. Mr. Colvin, the counsel for the accused, produced two letters written by the Mahárája, asking some men to assist the Major in committing the murder. It remains to be seen how far the court will believe the statements of the accused; but the case ought to be a warning to those servants of Indian princes who, in their eagerness to please British officers, make themselves very disagreeable to their masters.

HINDUSTÁNI. October 19th, 1892.

Retirement of Messrs. Caine and Digby from the British Committee of the National Congress.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, states that all sorts of mischievous rumours, spread by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, regarding the retirement of Mr. Caine and Mr. Digby from the British Committee of the National Congress, are utterly unfounded. Mr. Digby has resigned the secretaryship, as he will spend several months in this country in supervising the construction of the Madras tramway. On his return to England he will revive the political agency which he established in 1889. Hence it will be seen that his interest in Indian affairs will increase instead of diminishing. Mr. Caine has severed his connection with the British Committee, as he thought that such connection might hamper his action in the House of Commons; but he will continue to promote the Congress cause none the less. For the same reason the late Mr. Bradlaugh never joined the committee.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM. October 18th, 1892.

Her Majesty's sympathy with an old sweeper at Osborne.

8. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 18th October, on the authority of an English newspaper, refers to the dismissal for drunkenness and neglect of duty of an old man who used to sweep the courtyard of Osborne, and to his reinstatement at the direction of Her Majesty, who expressed a desire that he should be given another chance; and observes that Her Majesty's intervention on behalf of a poor sweeper shows how greatly sympathetic and tender-hearted Her Majesty is. All classes of her subjects should sincerely pray for her long life and prosperity.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁN. October 25th, 1892.

New India Councils Act and the Panjáb.

9. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th October, says that, under the new India Councils Act, the Panjáb Government will be empowered to send two representatives to the Supreme Legislative Council, one of them being the Lieutenant-Governor and the other a private gentleman. But the Panjáb is nearly equal to the North-Western Provinces in area, and therefore two members cannot adequately represent the wants and wishes of all classes of the people in that province. Hence the number of its representatives in the Supreme Council should be increased or it should be allowed to have a Council of its own.

NASIM-I-AGRA. October 23rd, 1892.

Appointment of Village Munsifs.

10. A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd October, observes that the new Village Courts will prove a great boon to the rural population in these provinces, provided able and conscientious men are appointed Village Munsifs. If proper selections are not made, the measure will prove more harmful than beneficial, as is evident from the results of the appointment of incompetent men as assessors and honorary magistrates. Many assessors sit merely like blocks at Sessions trials, taking little or no interest in the court proceedings; and when at the end of the trial the judge asks them to give their verdict, they are dumbfounded. Ignorant men are sometimes appointed honorary magistrates simply on account of their contributions to the various memorial funds periodically projected. They get their work done by lowpaid clerks, and the results are therefore unsatisfactory. Village Munsifs should be appointed in consultation with respectable persons, in order that good selections may be made, as far as possible.

HINDUSTÁN.
October 19th, 1892.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th October, in continuation of its previous article on payment of revenue in kind, observes that the measure also recommends itself on the ground that the Government of India would be saved the heavy loss from the fall in exchange if it received revenue in kind and sent grain to England to meet the home charges. The *Indian Union* thinks that revenue collections in kind would necessitate the employment of a large establishment for the purpose, and afford the official underlings ample opportunities for extortion. The objections raised by the *Indian Union* are valid to some extent, but there is already a patwári in every village who could render much help in the assessment and collection of the Government share of the produce, which, being half the landholder's share, might be easily determined. Government need not insist on revenue being paid in kind, but it might allow landholders the option to make payments in kind or cash.

Payment of revenue in kind.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
October 17th, 1892.

12. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 17th October, adverting to the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Kumaun, observes that some good is sure to accrue, but that the tour is very inopportune and causes a great deal of inconvenience to the peasantry, who are at present very busy with their harvest work. They are pressed into service to do coolies' work in His Honor's camp, and have also to assist in the repair of roads and bridges. Though His Honor is not accompanied by a large escort, the police officials greatly ill-treat the people and appropriate a portion of the supplies collected for the camp to their own use. At two or three places near Almora some men were beaten by them with shoes and sticks, and even women insulted. It is believed that His Honor has ordered his police escort to be diminished, and has suspended a constable and sent him to the Magistrate for trial. As tahsíldárs make arrangements for the supply of provisions, His Honor had no necessity for a police escort. The Government police always do more harm than good, and this is the reason why the *Almora Akhbár* has protested more than once against the appointment of Government police in Almora.

Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Kumaun.

SOLDIER.
October 22nd, 1892.

13. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 22nd October, observes that it is rumoured that Mr. Aikman has been appointed Officiating Judge in the High Court in place of Mr. Justice Mahmud. Mr. Aikman is without doubt a very able Judge, but Mr. Mahmud's *locum tenens* should be a native.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's *locum tenens*.

TOHFA-I-HIND.
October 20th, 1892.

14. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th October, referring to the appointment of Mr. Burkitt as temporary Additional Judge of the High Court, and of Mr. Aikman as Mr. Justice Mahmud's *locum tenens*, observes that some native newspapers will protest against the appointments, on the ground that one of the two posts should have been conferred on a native. It is true that duly qualified natives could be found without difficulty, and that they, being thoroughly acquainted with the customs and manners of their countrymen, are more fitted to dispense justice than Europeans, but the misfortune is that native judges allow themselves to be influenced by religious and race feelings.

The same.

TÚTI-I-HIND.
October 16th, 1892.

15. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th October, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Justice Mahmud will retire on pension after his furlough. The question is, who will succeed him on the Bench of the High Court? There are two or three Musalmán Barristers who are considered fit for the post, and among the Hindus Kunwar Bharat Singh, Sessions Judge, Jaunpur, is reported to be an able man. But it will be difficult to find a writer and lawyer like Mr. Justice Mahmud for many years to come.

The same.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
October 22nd, 1892.

16. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 22nd October, says that Mr. Justice Mahmud's quarrel with the Chief Justice has nothing to do with his taking furlough, as has been wrongly imagined by some men. He has no reason to fear the Chief Justice, to whom he is not inferior in

Mr. Justice Mahmud's furlough.

ability. He goes on furlough to Egypt and Europe, with a view to recruit his health, which has been very indifferent of late. It may be hoped that a native will be appointed to officiate for him.

HINDUSTÁNI. October 19th, 1892.

Lucknow municipal board and the Nazúl funds.

17. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, publishes a vernacular translation of the minute prepared by Mr. Boyle, Barrister-at-Law, and member of the Lucknow municipal board, regarding the Nazúl funds at Lucknow, and observes that Mr. Boyle has clearly shown that the Nazúl funds belong to the municipality and have been misappropriated by the Local Government. If the promises made by the higher authorities are worth anything, the Local Government should have no objection to surrendering the funds to the board. It is the duty of the board to make a strong representation to Government in the matter. If they obtained the funds, they would lay the citizens under a deep debt of gratitude by providing a pure and abundant supply of water without any additional taxation. If they were unsuccessful, they would still have the satisfaction of having done their duty. Mr. Boyle has rendered an important service to the people of Lucknow by urging the claims of the municipality to the Nazúl funds, and should receive help from every well-wisher of the city. The additional heavy taxation with which the people are threatened is sure to ruin them in course of time.

TOHFA-I-HIND. October 13th, 1892.

Mr. J. Denman, District and Sessions Judge of Bijnor.

18. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th October, received on 20th idem, praises Mr. J. Denman, the District and Sessions Judge of Bijnor, for his ability, justice and sympathy with the people, and congratulates the inhabitants of the district on having got such a judge. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* refers to the sensational case of Lála Dal Chand of Haldaur, who, along with his two servants, was committed to the Sessions under sections 323, 225 and 304 of the Penal Code, and remarks that the acquittal of the accused by Mr. Denman, after a thorough inquiry, has elicited expressions of joy and gratitude from all classes of the people.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ. October 21st, 1892.

Prosecution of the publisher of the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, Bijnor, for publishing obscene advertisements.

19. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st October, says that the criminal prosecution instituted against the publisher of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* newspaper, under section 292 of the Penal Code, for publishing obscene advertisements, came on again for hearing before Munshi Muhammad Imam, Deputy Collector, on the 18th idem. But the accused again applied for adjournment, on the ground that he had written to the Legal Remembrancer praying for pardon. The Deputy Collector complied with his request and postponed the trial pending receipt of a reply from the Legal Remembrancer.

NASÍM-I-AGRA. October 23rd, 1892.

Municipal taxation and temperance at Benares.

20. The Benares correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd October, complains that the inhabitants of Benares, who were already groaning under the new drainage tax, are quite alarmed at the issue of a proclamation regarding the levy of a water-rate at seven and a-half per cent. on the rental value of houses. The heavy increase in municipal taxation is greatly exercising the minds of the people, who feel very uneasy, and it is to be hoped Government will grant them some relief in the matter. At the instance of Mahant Kesho Rám, who has long been making indefatigable efforts in promoting the cause of temperance at Benares, a Parsi dramatic company gave a performance on the 14th October, with a view to expose the evil results of drunkenness, and made over a large portion of that night's income to the local temperance society. The community should be grateful to both the Mahant and the company.

BHÁRAT JÍWAN. October 17th, 1892.

Temperance at Benares.

21. The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 17th October, expresses satisfaction that Mahant Kesho Rám, who tried hard for the last six months for the removal of the two liquor shops situated near the Normal School at Benares, has at last succeeded in his efforts. The shops have been closed, and a public meeting was held at the Carmichael Library on 5th October to express joy at the happy

event. Suitable speeches were delivered on the occasion by the Mahant and by Munshi Awadh Bihari Lal, M. A., and two other members of the Allahabad temperance association. Referring to the performance given by the Parsi dramatic company in condemnation of the use of liquor, the *Bharat Jivan* states that the company's earnings amounted to Rs. 437 that night, of which Rs. 164 were contributed by the company to the funds of the Benares and Allahabad temperance associations.

NYAYA SUDHÁ. October 19th, 1892.

Recruitment of the ranks of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

22. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 19th October, says that Mr. Haripant Indurkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to the Education Department, Mr. Hari Singh Gaur, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, being appointed in his place. A rumour is bruited abroad to the effect that another Barrister will soon be admitted to the ranks of Extra Assistant Commissioners. Hitherto these ranks were usually recruited from amongst Tahsildárs and Clerks of Court, who are threatened with an entire exclusion under the new departure. Some appointments should be reserved for the more competent men among them.

III.—EDUCATION.

HINDUSTÁN. October 25th, 1892.

Primary education.

23. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th October, adverting to the declaration lately made by Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, in a public speech, to the effect that in the matter of public instruction the first duty of Government is to encourage the spread of primary education, observes that in Europe almost every man, even a crossing-sweeper or a coal-heaver, can read and write. But this country is still very backward, and it is necessary to improve the system of village schools. Every village should have its own school, at present there being one school for ten, twelve or twenty villages. Moreover, the curriculum of studies fixed for such schools should be modified to suit the wants of the rural population.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ. October 21st, 1892.

Urdu and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

24. A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st October, says that it is believed that the Director of Public Instruction desires that History, Geography and the Sanitary Primer should again be taught in Urdu in schools up to the middle class, as before, and has called for the opinions of headmasters of schools on the subject. This is as it should be. Boys can appreciate and learn such subjects in their own language much better than in a foreign tongue with which they are very imperfectly acquainted. Urdu has been included in the curricula of studies prescribed by the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities, and it finds a place even at the examinations of the London University. But the Allahabad University, which is situated in the centre of the provinces where Urdu is the mother-tongue of the bulk of the population, has entirely excluded that language from its examinations! Mr. White, the late Director of Public Instruction, having no experience of the Education Department, put a stop to the study of Urdu in schools by mistake. But Mr. Nesfield is an old Educational Officer, who, it may be hoped, will rectify the mistake and reintroduce Urdu.

TOHFA-I-HIND. October 13th, 1892.

Distribution of prizes at the High School, Budaun.

25. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th October, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the annual distribution of prizes at the Budaun High School and of the boys' sports and games on the occasion, and praises Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, the District Magistrate, who presided, for his keen interest in the mental, moral and physical education of the boys. He himself raised Rs. 71 by subscription from among the Europeans at Budaun for prizes; and among the natives who contributed to the fund, Sheikh Muhi-ul-din of Shekhupur presented a clock to the school and gave five watches as prizes to boys.

ALLAHABAD, The 31*st October* 1892. } PRIYA DAS, M.A., *Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D., 61—2-11-92.